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peaks whose activity some five and twenty years ago destroyed the terraces of the Rotomahana. It is properly translated as "hot peak," and the heat of its *avara* component would prove quite sufficient to carbonize any trace of TAR wood in the former member. The Toltecs were living under conditions of a high urban culture when the Aztec marauders descended upon them, therefore in no sense susceptible of description as bushmen or forest dwellers. And as for Toronto, its signification in Algonkian is plain, it means a place of meeting.

Of such sort is the philology set before the Alpinists.

W. C.

The New Flora of the Volcanic Island of Krakatau. By Dr. A. Ernst. Translated from the German by A. C. Seward. iv and 74 pp., 2 sketch Maps and 12 Illustrations from Photographs. Cambridge University Press and G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1909.

Prof. Ernst's paper in German, of which this book is the English translation, was reviewed in the *Bulletin*, Vol. 40, p. 685, 1908. It shows the enormous progress in the reclothing of what remains of the volcano with vegetation, the mountain having been entirely denuded of plant growths in the famous eruptions and explosion that blew half of the island into the air. The translation of this able pamphlet is entirely justified by the fact that Prof. Ernst describes a unique example of the plant colonization of an island that had been deprived of vegetation by a series of volcanic eruptions.

Theodore Roosevelt, Dynamic Geographer. By Frank Buffington Vrooman. 105 pp. Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, London, and New York, 1909.

The book is based on a lecture delivered to the School of Geography, at Oxford University, in March last. The author defines the dynamic geographer as one who helps to make geography, as, for example, by making two blades of grass grow where one grew before. Some of Mr. Roosevelt's policies, while he was President, were intimately connected with the national resources, either in their production or transportation; and, in the author's opinion, he deserves the highest rank among constructive, economic geographers for the new ideas he promoted as to national conservation of resources and for laying scientific foundations for a greater people in the future. The author speaks, at length, of the President's powerful influence in revivifying the Panama Canal project, his promotion of the idea of greatly increasing the usefulness of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, his enthusiastic advocacy of the reclamation of desert lands and of Government forest reserves and the application to them of forestry methods, his enhancement of the usefulness of the work of the Agricultural Department, his White House Conference of governors for the better organization of conservation policies, one of whose striking results has been the organization in 36 States of conservation committees. Mr. Vrooman gives a striking survey of the work that many of the Federal and State bureaux are now doing for the development and conservation of our natural resources.

Die Völker Südosteuropas und ihre politischen Probleme. Von Paul Dehn. iii and 98 pp. and Map. (Angewandte Geographie, III. Serie, 8 Heft.) Gebauer-Schwetschke Druckerei und Verlag, Halle a. S., 1909. M. 2.50.

A study of the complex of peoples in the Balkan Peninsula and Austria-Hungary, as relates especially to their economic and national life. The author is

both an economic geographer and a publicist, and he treats his subject both from the geographical and the political points of view. His work is very informing. There are no elaborate discussions, for, in this excellent series of books on Applied Geography, space is limited. The author is therefore confined to a terse presentation of facts, of their bearing upon the public and private life of these peoples and of the interests of exterior powers that are involved in Balkan conditions and complications. He describes each of the Slav and non-Slav races as to its numbers, distribution and cultural and industrial conditions. The second half of the book is devoted to a definition and brief discussion of the Servian and Bulgarian questions and of Turkey under its new régime. The work concludes with a short chapter on the attitude of the Powers towards these countries and another on certain tendencies of the time which seem to justify some prognostications as to the future of southeastern Europe. It is doubtful if any other book in so small a compass gives an equally illuminating view of such aspects of that part of the world.

The Social Life of Flatbush and Manners and Customs of the Dutch Settlers in Kings County. By Gertrude Lefferts Vanderbilt. 291 pp., Illustrations and Appendix. Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, 1909. \$1.50.

The book was written about thirty years ago and this is a new edition. The volume is worth perpetuation for the light it throws on the settlement and development of the ancient town of Flatbush and the ways of life of its founders. The Rev. T. M. Strong published a history of Flatbush nearly sixty years ago, but the author of the present work treated the subject from a different standpoint. As a woman, she naturally inclined to the social side of life, and she pictured the early days from that point of view and adds details of the changes that time made among the people in their homes. A great deal that she describes was not peculiar to that locality and applied to the early Dutch settlers, far and wide, and to those who came after them.

So she tells of the exterior and interior of the Dutch homes, the furniture, cooking utensils, silver and china, musical instruments and pictures, dress, weddings and funerals with many quaint quotations giving zest to the narrative. We learn from the bill of the funeral expenses of a certain well-to-do and respected citizen, after the English had partly supplanted the Dutch, that "20 gallons good wine, 2 gallons spirits, $\frac{1}{2}$ gros long pipes, 4 lbs. tobacco and $1\frac{1}{2}$ dozen black silk handkerchiefs" were among the important items. Flatbush was long separated from "Breuckelen" by some miles of farm lands and virtue and good order prevailed there. There was no record of murder or homicide in the town for a period of 150 years. A due share of space is given to the farms and farm methods, domestic service and other phases of the early times. Mrs. Vanderbilt wrote from a full heart and with an intelligence well stored with the interesting history she recorded.

Yunnan, the Link between India and the Yangtze. By Major H. R. Davies. xii and 431 pp., Map, 73 Illustrations, 9 Appendixes and Index. Cambridge University Press and George Putnam's Sons, New York, 1909. \$5.

The Chinese Province of Yunnan, long almost inaccessible, is just being revealed to the Occident in geographical literature. There are still many blank places on its map and a wide field of research remains for specialists in all